

## RACE MINGLING

Dr. G. P. Andrews' Paper on "A Polyglot Community."

## EFFECTS OF AMERICANIZING

Chinese Hybrid Retains Energy and Thrift.

Good Results of Educational Institutions—Possibilities in Orientals.

The following paper, entitled "A Polyglot Community," was read by Dr. G. P. Andrews before the Social Science Club Monday evening:

A pressing question at present in Hawaii is, What shall we do for laborers, without increasing our stock of Asiatics? This is my apology for the following thoughts, developed by the situation, but not intended to be in any sense exhaustive. I hope, however, it may elicit some discussion.

Since the confusion of tongues doubtless the mixing of races has been a source of anxiety to those threatened by an onslaught of a lower grade of people. In the history of Egypt and Israel we have many examples. The former especially had a hard experience with the children of Jacob. They solved the problem by keeping the strangers apart, both as to religion and location, and when at last the Hebrews went out with a "high hand" they left little impress upon Egypt, but took much of Egyptian influence upon themselves. Later they had a similar experience in Babylon, but this time they left their impress, religiously, upon the Babylonians. But there was apparently little social impression made.

In Roman times the mixing of peoples was carried on as a governmental policy, and its effect was very striking in its effect upon the Romans themselves—the luxury of Greece proving a bane to a nation of warriors. On the contrary, the Roman immigration into Gaul, Germany and Britain resulted in the opposite, starting each of these nations upon an upward course, which is manifest today in the position which hold as the ruling powers of the world.

On the whole, history demonstrates gain more than loss by amalgamation, though there are notable exceptions. The advancement is always where an ignorant race is brought in contact with a superior.

To illustrate, take Great Britain. The earliest known people were barbarians, and their conquest by Rome and the settling of large numbers of Romans in the country resulted in a very great advancement in civilization. Subsequently, incursions of Saxons, Danes, and finally the Normans, by the welding power of centuries of intercourse, have built up the Englishman of today. A very complex ancestry is his, and each element in it has contributed to the present generation, which represents more than fifteen hundred years of growth. We can trace each step in the construction, and see almost from century to century the several elements being assimilated.

If we turn to the United States, there is an amazing example of a heterogeneous people, and one in which an alien but enlightened race has overwhelmed the aborigines—though, unlike the British, the Indian has little part in the new nation. We may regard the present North American as a carrying on of the Englishman to a much higher degree of complexity in race elements. The policy of the United States with her enormous available territory has been, until very lately, perfect liberty of citizenship to all who wished to come. Already there are clear forebodings of what the future will do with the medley of races. Fifty years have largely Americanized the wild Irishman, and the Europeans who have come are all susceptible of assimilation. Scandinavians, Slavs, Teutons, French, Italians, Portuguese, et id omne genus, are all fish for the great net, and even the first generation born under the stars and stripes, no matter how ignorant and degraded the parents, shows a wonderful step toward adjusting the alien to the American type.

I was much struck with this during a recent visit to the States, among the Italian population of Chicago, and elsewhere, among Poles and Swedes. The germs of progress seem to have existed in all races, and in this century the atmosphere is peculiarly favorable to their growth. And indeed signs are not wanting that the Oriental is waking out of his long apathy.

In passing it is interesting to note that the progressive nations are all Christian. The Confucian, Buddhist, Hindu and Mohammedan faiths produce stagnation now, whatever they may have done in their primitive vigor. But for two thousand years the cross has led the van for the nations that were growing upwards, and now, as the truths basal to Christianity are presented to the comprehension of the backward ones, they too begin to stir themselves, and if they do not directly accept a new faith, the old one loses its hold, and a state of agnosticism supervenes which is still quite compatible with great activity in material and intellectual progress. Even the agnosticism derives its vitality from the eternal verities which it cuts out from Christianity, while it rejects the faith which is based upon them.

In considering the question of race mingling, there are two sides to be analyzed. One relates to the population already in possession of a country; the other concerns the influence upon the immigrants. Practically the first proposition is the important one to us today; posterity must deal with the other, which we can regard only secondary in comparison to our efforts for the present national good, assured, however, that a true apprehension of present needs will be most likely to

provide for those of the future, for whatever makes for righteousness now cannot turn to evil hereafter.

The United States are face to face with this problem as regards the negro, and the answer to it is not at all apparent as yet. Owing to the prebilities against color, the amalgamation of the white and the black is less rapid than among white races, and here there is little mixture between white and Asiatic. But as to the Hawaiians, the opposite is true. It is very interesting to note the changes resulting from intermarriage. Mulattos are physically inferior in vitality to either parent, and marrying together rarely survive the third generation; families dying out both by feeble resistance power and low fertility. Intellectually they are decidedly inferior to the white parent and superior to the black. Among Eurasians I believe the same is true, tho' I cannot speak personally.

The Hawaiian half-breeds show the same results, being physically less resistant to disease than the European parent. The intellectual capabilities bears the same ratio to the parents as in the former case, so far as my observation goes, but others with greater familiarity than I with the subject can speak upon that point.

The half white falls short intellectually just where the native Hawaiian falls. Not in quickness of apprehension or in intelligence, but in the power of sustained effort. It is well known that a Hawaiian well brought up among the best surroundings can rarely maintain himself when returned to his native relationships, and I think there are very few half whites who have proved themselves equal to carrying on large business interests successfully, or taking a high standing in the professions. However, it is my impression that the half Chinese are an exception to this rule, the Chinese hybrid retaining more of the paternal thrift and energy than the half white. It is to be remembered in this connection, as a strongly modifying element, that among the half whites the male parent usually has not been one to transmit very much of value to his offspring. But even where the parents on both sides have been unexceptionable, the truth of my statement will be apparent. This argument by no means proves that the mixture of European and Hawaiian must not finally produce a high type of humanity. The Hawaiians are but two generations from barbarism, and it is rather remarkable that they have advanced so far. I doubt whether the ancient Britons in two generations showed any more favorably after the conquest by the Romans.

I shall not touch the larger question of the desirability of Asiatics in Hawaii, as that involves discussion for a volume by itself. I believe, however, that in the ultimate make-up of the 20th century Hawaiian, a tincture with Oriental blood may blend some of the patient economical diligence characteristic of those races, with the jolly hospitable *laissez faire* of the native Polynesian to the exceeding advantage of the latter. That this idea involves the entire remodeling of a race need not be a source of regret. What the world needs is practically useful men and women, and how they are evolved matters little. If we derive our origin from three or four different races 1,500 years back, we seek little harm of it.

From our standpoint today, the variety of races here, and the vast preponderance of ignorance and paganism among them is most unfortunate and prejudicial to the community at large, but if the importation hereafter is limited, I have no doubt that education and association will successfully solve the problem and bring the aliens to the condition of citizens.

Even one generation born here and subjected to the domination of the American spirit and compulsory education in Anglo-Saxon style, will show an immense stride upwards and upward. The history of the influence of our institutions upon the Hawaiian race, as exemplified in the mission work upon one adult generation of barbarians, is proof of what may be looked for in the future, by the further expansion of educational effort among the submerged three-fourths of our population. A visit to our Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese schools and kindergartens is most interesting and cheering, and with no little positiveness foretells the day of a nation, heterogeneous, indeed, for a long time, but intelligent and educated and probably patriotic, if the powers that be have the wisdom and foresight to cultivate in every inhabitant the feeling of personal interest in the country, and confidence in individual protection. Neither Chinese nor Japanese are lacking in attachment to their native land, and if once those here could be brought to feel themselves Hawaiians in interest and the objects of true sympathy to the white people, many of those traits that are now so objectionable would disappear. Particularly among the Chinese there are vast possibilities, if once the walls of prejudice and exclusiveness can be broken down. So say most heartily, hail to the day that shall see accepted the grand sentiment of the American Constitution, "All men are born free and equal," in Hawaii.

## SHOULD BE VOTERS.

Employees of Government—List Being Prepared.

In the meeting of Company B, N. G. H., Tuesday night, it was pretty generally expressed that employees of the Government would have to join the militia, and that in future, according to the assurances given Capt. Paul Smith by President Dole, appointments to vacancies under the Government would be from the ranks of the military. If this is carried out, it must necessarily affect the ranks of the Citizens' Guard and kindred organizations. Deputy Collector F. B. McStocker, who commands the Citizens' Guard, was asked yesterday regarding Captain Smith's remarks. But Mr. McStocker was like most Government officials when news is a matter in question.

"I prefer not to talk on the subject," said Mr. McStocker, "at present, but I will ask you in connection with Captain Smith's assertion that the vacancies in Government offices would in future be filled from the ranks of the militia, whether Captain Smith means that such positions will be given to

voters only, or anyone who happens to be a member of the N. G. H. If he will listen to a suggestion from me, only voters will be appointed.

"I am preparing a list of the employees of the Customs Bureau and their status. I am mistaken if it will not compare favorably with that of any other department of the Government."

## GOING TO LONDON.

Minister Damon to Represent Hawaii at Queen's Jubilee.

It is practically settled that Hon. S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, will represent the Hawaiian Government at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria June 20th. The matter of being officially represented at this great event has been under discussion in the Executive Council for some time.

As every nation on the face of the earth will have a representative in London, it has been decided that Hawaii shall not be left out in the cold. In view of the friendly relations that have always existed between this country and Great Britain, it is deemed highly fitting that the Republic shall do the proper honors which become a friendly and independent nation.

It is rumored about town that during Minister Damon's tour he will have an eye on the financial situation and sound various financial concerns in the interests of the refunding loan. This rumor, however, is not confirmed, although it is safe to predict that he will at all times have his eyes open in the interests of the Government. There is, however, no political significance to be given his tour. He will do the proper thing at the proper time, and then return. The time of Mr. Damon's departure has not been decided upon.

## HIS PAPERS INTO THE BAY.

Chief Justice Judd Has a Mishap in San Francisco.

Chief Justice Judd, of Honolulu, dropped a valuable package of letters overboard from the Monowai yesterday, just as the vessel was approaching Pacific street wharf, says the Chronicle of the 9th. They were recovered and were only a little the worse for their immersion in the water. Mr. Judd was standing against the rail of the steamer and the large envelope of papers fell overboard. Consul General Wilder called out to the captain of the quarantine boat Sternberg and directed his attention to the floating papers. A deckhand lowered a boat and restored the paper to Vice Consul John F. Soper, who gave the man \$5 for his trouble.

## Violated Immigration Laws.

A Chinaman, by the name of Sai Nui, was arrested last Saturday for violation of the immigration laws. It appears that about a year ago Sai Nui, who is a rice planter at Kalihi, applied to the Board of Immigration for permits to obtain two laborers under For-

eign Office conditional permits. He obtained permission, and the two men came and commenced to work for him. One condition of the above permit is that the laborers must deposit \$1.50 apiece each month with the Board of Immigration, which is for the purpose of sending them back to China at the expiration of their contracts. Sai Nui kept up the payments regular for about six months and then stopped. He made repeated promises to pay for the men, but failed, and as a consequence was arrested. The case was nolle prossed in the Police Court yesterday for the reason that Sai Nui paid up the deposit owing, and the men have been taken away from him and transferred to a more responsible party to serve out the balance of their contract.

## RADIN FOUND GUILTY.

Judge De La Vergne Sentences Him to Imprisonment.

The case of John Radin, the hack driver, on a second charge of unlawful possession of opium, took up the afternoon in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. Charles Creighton appeared for the prosecution and A. G. M. Robertson and S. M. Ballou for the defendant. A plea of not guilty was entered.

Ah Sang, John Radin's former stable boy, and Customs Officers Maunoh and Kanuu testified on the side of the prosecution. A motion to discharge was denied, and the defense offered no evidence.

Judge De La Vergne found defendant guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$250 and costs, with imprisonment at hard labor for two months. The case was appealed, and bail was fixed at \$400.

## Interesting Book.

Mr. E. Pierce, of Paunilo, Hawaii, brought to the bindery of the Hawaiian Gazette Company a few days since a small bible, which he wished to be bound. On the fly-leaf is the following:

## IN MEMORIAM.

"This book was used by me in reading the burial service over friends of mine killed in the Zulu war."  
"James Blair—October, 1885."  
"William Ness—November, 1885."  
"J. K. Straw—March, 1886."  
"Who died in Akassa."

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands."



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A natural aperient water, bottled at the Uj Hunyadi Spring, Hungary, stands today at the head in popularity as an aperient water in the estimation of the medical profession. The leading hospitals in the United States and England prefer it to all other mineral waters.

## Nature's

The Lancet, The British Medical Journal, The Edinburgh Journal, The Medical Press and Circular all commend it with strong and forcible language to people who are suffering from Constipation, Biliousness, Fatty Degeneration, and in all cases where an aperient is needed.

## Aperient

At this season of the year a mild aperient taken before breakfast, will assist nature to throw off the impurities in the system that tend to wreck our health and make life miserable. APENTA WATER is a true spring water.

Agreeable to take.  
Exceptionally efficacious.  
Cheaper than most waters.  
PRICES: 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

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We are considerable on cleanliness—a week or two ago we had tons of soap—now we have acres of Baths. The

## Mosely Folding Bath

When closed resembles a fine cabinet and would adorn any home, but when opened proves itself the most complete in the bath-tub world. Porcelain-lined, with oaken ridge and fixed gasoline water heater, it stands without a rival. Then we have porcelain-lined

## Bath Pools

Just the things to splash about in on a hot day. Bath tubs and marble-top washstands, too, in all varieties and cheap as talk.

We have a room full of them and when you are passing, just "DROP IN" and see for yourselves.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Puffer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

## Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

## A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.  
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flannels, Crapes, Etc.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT.  
Silestas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Sells Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.  
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.  
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.  
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry & Merchants' and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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